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rnegie Hero Fund Commission Annual Report 1983

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Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

Established April 15, 1904 by Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was created to recognize outstanding acts of selfless heroism performed in the United States and Canada.

Recognition in all acts considered worthy by the Commission consists of a medal. It may also include, in acts in which disabling injuries are sustained by the rescuer, a supplemental continuing grant; in acts in which the rescuer loses his life, financial assistance for the surviving dependents; and in acts in which no disablement is sustained, grants for education or other worthy purposes in the lives of the rescuers.

Recommendations for awards may be made by an individual having knowledge of such outstanding acts of bravery, and should be sent directly to the Commission. Awards are open to all citizens and visitors of the two countries under regulations presented in detail on subsequent pages of this report.

Each recommended act is investigated as to fact and degree of risk involved and is evaluated by the Commission on the basis of results of the investigation.

Please address inquiries to:

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Oliver Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222 Telephone: 412-281-1302

I do not expect to stimulate or create heroism by this fund, knowing well that heroic action is impulsive; but I do believe that, if the hero is injured in his bold attempt to serve or save his fellows, he and those dependent upon him should not suffer pecuniarily.

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The Carnegie Medal

The Carnegie Medal (shown in actual size on facing page) is awarded to one who, at the risk of his own life, saves or attempts to save the life of another person.

Mr. Carnegie's embossed profile dominates the front of the medal. On the reverse side in low relief are shown the geographical outlines of the United States and Canada, the countries to which the Fund applies. In higher relief the seals of these countries are shown, with the United States below the inscription plate, and Canada and Newfoundland at the top left and right of it, respectively.

Relief work surrounding the inscription plate reveals a sprig of laurel underneath and sprigs of ivy, oak, and thistle at the top. Laurel typifies glory; ivy, friendship; oak, strength; and thistle, persistency. Encircling the relief work is a quotation from the New Testament (John XV, 13): Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Requirements for a Carnegie Medal

There must be conclusive evidence that the person performing the act voluntarily risked his own life to an extraordinary degree in saving or attempting to save the life of another person, or voluntarily sacrificed himself in a heroic manner for the benefit of others.

The act of rescue must be one in which no full measure of responsibility exists between the rescuer and the rescued.

The act must have been performed in the United States, Canada or the waters thereof and must be brought to the attention of the Commission within two years of the date of the rescue.

Awards

A medal is presented to the person performing the act or, in case of death, to the widow, widower, or the next of kin.

When a rescuer loses his life in performance of an act, contributions may be made toward the livelihood of the widow until she remarries; and contributions may also be made toward the support and education of the deceased rescuer's children.

If the rescuer is disabled in the performance of the act, periodic contributions may be made to his livelihood.

If the rescuer be uninjured, a monetary grant may nevertheless be made, should the Commission deem such gift desirable.

The benefits to be paid and the manner of payment are determined by the Commission after consideration of the circumstances of each awardee. Continuing benefits are paid only if there is clear need for such assistance and only if such benefits are soberly and properly used and the recipients remain respectable members of their communities.

Persons Not Eligible for Awards

Persons whose duties in following their regular vocations require them to perform such acts.

Members of the same family, except in cases of outstanding heroism where the rescuer loses his life or is severely injured.

Members of the Armed Services.

Children considered by the Commission to be too young to comprehend the risks involved.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

DEED OF TRUST

To the Hero Fund Commission:

GENTLEMEN:—We live in an heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a fund for this purpose, I have transferred to the Commission five million dollars of First Collateral Five Per Cent. Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be used as follows:

First. To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the Commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

Second. No grant is to be continued unless it be soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community, but the heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. Heroes deserve pardon and a fresh start.

Third. A medal shall be given to the hero, or widow, or next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates, that descendants may know and be proud of their descent. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable.

FOURTH. Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, teachers, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the Commission will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be

further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the Commission most careful guard against this danger. The medal can, of course, be offered in such cases. Whether something more can not judiciously be done, at the request of, or with the approval of, the city authorities, the Commission shall determine. I hope there can be.

FIFTH. The claims upon the Fund for some years can not exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the Commission find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents (preferably where a hero has appeared) to those injured. The action taken in the recent Harwick Mine accident, where Heroes Taylor and Lyle lost their lives, is an illustration. The community first raised a fund of forty thousand dollars, which was duplicated by me after waiting until the generosity of the community had full scope. Here again the Commission should be exceedingly careful, as in this case, not to deaden, but to stimulate employers or communities to do their part, for such action benefits givers themselves as well as recipients.

SIXTH. It seems probable that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany, and other European States, and required to provide against accidents to employees. Therefore, the Commission, by a two-thirds vote, may devote any surplus that accrues beyond providing for heroes and their dependents (which provision must never be abandoned) to such other modes of benefiting those in want, chiefly caused through no fault of their own (such as drunkenness, laziness, crimes, etc.) but through exceptional circumstances, in such manner and to such extent as the Commission thinks advisable and likely to do more good than if such sums were given to those injured by accident, where the latter may be suitably provided for by law, or otherwise.

SEVENTH. The field embraced by the Fund is the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. The sea is the scene of many heroic acts. No action more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life, the Fund applies.

Eighth. No personal liability will attach to members for any act of the Commission. The Commission has power to fill vacancies.

NINTH. The Commission has full power to sell, invest, or reinvest all funds; to employ all officials, including Secretary, traveling agents to visit and oversee beneficiaries, etc., and to fix their compensation. Members of the Commission shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred, including traveling expenses attending meetings. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Commission thinks proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

TENTH. An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums and medals granted and the reasons therefor, shall be made each year and published in at least one newspaper in the principal cities of the countries embraced by the Fund. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburgh.

(Signed) Andrew Carnegie.
WITNESS
Louise Whitfield Carnegie.

New York, March 12th, 1904.

Heroic Acts Recognized During 1983

Carnegie Medal awarded to Frank Aldecoa, who helped to rescue G. Michael Martinez from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. Martinez, 29, was one of four miners who attempted to rescue a fifth who was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber in a copper mine cave-in. Further collapse struck and severely injured Martinez. Aldecoa, 24, miner, and other miners were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, he joined three of the miners who were carrying Martinez to safety. The four took Martinez from the dangerous area shortly before he died of his injuries.

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Carnegie Medal awarded to Andy J. Arroyos, Jr., who helped to rescue G. Michael Martinez and attempted to rescue Joseph C. Granillo from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. When a cave-in occurred in a copper mine, Granillo, 25, was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber. Arroyos, 36, miner, and three other miners, including Martinez, 29, were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, went to Granillo and attempted to free him. Further collapse struck Arroyos and Martinez, who was severely injured. Arroyos moved Martinez to a point of relative safety before leaving the dangerous area for additional help. On returning, Arroyos and three other miners carried Martinez to safety. He died of his injuries shortly after. Granillo's body was later recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Joseph G. Bielesch, Jr., who saved Agnes E. Burns from burning, Levittown, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1982. Mrs. Burns, 79, lay unconscious in her smoke-filled, second-floor apartment, a corner bedroom of which was aflame. Bielesch, 33, sheet metal worker, entered the apartment three times for Mrs. Burns, but he was driven out by thick smoke and intense heat each time. On his fourth attempt, he picked her up and carried her to safety; she was hospitalized for treatment of smoke inhalation and second-degree burns, and she recovered. Bielesch also recovered after hospital treatment for smoke inhalation.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Bobby G. Blansett, Jr., who saved Linda P. Wright and Michael R. Venters from burning, Phoenix, Arizona, September 14, 1981. Miss Wright, 22, and Venters, 24, were unconscious in the front seat of an automobile that had caught fire after being involved in an accident at night. Despite flames rising 25 feet from the trunk of the car, Blansett, 19, hair stylist, opened its driver's door, reached inside, and removed Miss Wright. After taking her to safety, he returned to the car and leaned into the passenger side for Venters, who was aflame. Blansett's hair and shirt caught fire as he removed Venters; he extinguished the flames on both himself and Venters before taking Venters to safety. Venters and Miss Wright recovered from their injuries and burns. 6703

Carnegie Medal awarded to David A. Bowman, who saved Richard Hunt from drowning, Queenston, Ontario, June 16, 1983. Hunt, 47, a non-swimmer, fell into the Niagara River and, unconscious, was being carried away by a swift current. Despite limited use of his right arm and shoulder, Bowman, 27, an unemployed machinist, dived into the river, swam 30 feet against the current, and seized Hunt, who was submerging in 50 feet of water. Bowman took Hunt back to the bank, where he was revived. He recovered after two days in the hospital.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Elmer Lee Boyd, who died saving Glandon R. Cathey from suffocation, Dover, Tennessee, July 24, 1982. Cathey, 35, was overcome by fumes at the bottom of a dry 30-foot-deep water well in which he had been working. From the surface of the well, Boyd, 41, carpenter, shouted for help, then immediately descended into the well by means of a steel cable suspended inside. He put Cathey into a bucket attached to the cable and rode with him toward the surface of the well as the bucket was winched to the surface. Halfway to the top, Boyd fell from the bucket. Cathey was taken to the surface and revived. Boyd was removed from the well, but he could not be revived.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Mario M. Calvo, who rescued Omer D. and Judith Levy and helped to rescue Avraham Levy from burning, Los Angeles, California, June 27, 1981. When their car was struck in the rear, the Levy family remained in the front seat as flames broke out on the car and spread rapidly. Attracted by the fire, Calvo, 34, bus driver, removed Omer, 2, and Judith, 35, through the driver's window. Despite intense heat and increasing flames, Calvo ran to the passenger side and, aided by a friend, removed Avraham, 40, who was unconscious. Moments later the car was engulfed in flames. The Levys recovered from extensive burns and other injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Amos Paul Cardoza, who saved Marc R. Lambert and four others from suffocation, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, December 22, 1981. Lambert and other cadets were aboard a docked training vessel when fire broke out in the engine room, killing one cadet. With dense, acrid smoke and intense heat blocking their only known escape route, Lambert and four other cadets huddled below a fresh air duct. Cardoza, 38, painter, approached the engine room through the ship's shaft alley. He crawled about 25 feet into the smoke-filled room, calling out for the cadets. Guided by his voice and seeing his flashlight, the cadets ran to Cardoza, then past him to the shaft alley, from which they climbed to the safety of the ship's main deck. Cardoza followed. The cadets were treated for smoke inhalation and burns; they recovered. Cardoza was treated for smoke inhalation, and he recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Joseph Nelson Cassaro, who died helping attempt to rescue Joseph C. Granillo from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. When a cave-in occurred in a copper mine, Granillo, 25, was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber. Cassaro, 46, mine supervisor, and three other miners were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, went to Granillo and attempted to free him. Further collapses buried Granillo, then Cassaro, both of whom died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Rene Javier Cerda, who helped to save David English from suffocation, Pensacola, Florida, November 1, 1982. English, 37, lay in shock with burns over 75 percent of his body, following a flash fire in a hydraulic pump room. After escaping the room unharmed, Cerda, 36, maintenance machinist, re-entered the room twice for English but was turned away by heavy smoke each time. On a third attempt, Cerda, crawling, led other men into the room and located English. He removed English with the help of the others. Cerda recovered from smoke inhalation. English later died of his burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Sidney N. Chandler, Jr., who rescued Kevin F. King from burning, Phoenix, Arizona, March 26, 1981. King, 20, was the driver of a jeep that overturned and caught fire during a highway accident. Chandler, 32, wire specialist, and two other men ran to the jeep and pulled it to an upright position. Despite flames that fed on the interior of the jeep and on King, Chandler stood beside the driver's door and repeatedly reached through the flames to unbuckle King's seat belt. When the belt was unbuckled, causing King to fall partially from the jeep, Chandler seized him and dragged him away. King died four days later of his burns. Chandler recovered from lesser burns and a wrist injury.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Frank Cianciotta, who rescued John M. Pagano from assault, New York, New York, March 2, 1983. In a subway station at night, an assailant wrested the nightstick of transit police officer Pagano, 42, away from him and began to beat him over the head. Cianciotta, 45, marble cutter, entered the station, saw the assault, and ran to the assailant, who then began to beat him. Pagano shot the man, wounding him. Both Pagano and Cianciotta required hospital treatment for the injuries they sustained and from which they recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Roger Scott Clark, who saved Matthew C. Finzen from burning, Westfield, Iowa, July 6, 1981. In a highway accident, the car in which Matthew, 15, was a passenger, burst into flames. Matthew was knocked unconscious. Roger, 15, high school student, among the occupants who fled the car, returned and entered it. Freeing Matthew from his seat belt on a second entry, Roger lifted him out of the car, then was helped by another man in carrying him to safety. Moments later, the car was filled with flames. Matthew recovered from a concussion suffered in the accident.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Edward J. Czwartacki, who died attempting to save Mattie L. Lapp from drowning, Ocean City, New Jersey, May 26, 1983. Miss Lapp, 18, was wading in the Atlantic Ocean when a strong undertow pulled her seaward. Czwartacki, 24, college student, entered the water and swam to Miss Lapp. Following a brief struggle, he was carried away by the current. Miss Lapp was saved by two other men, but she died 24 days later. Czwartacki drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Dallas Joe Dalton, who helped to save Milton D. Hadlock from drowning, Des Moines, Iowa, May 10, 1982. Milton, 16, struggled to stay afloat in the 20-foot-deep water of the Des Moines River after a rubber raft he had been riding plunged over the Scott Avenue Dam. Dalton, 25, unemployed truck driver, dived into the river and swam 115 feet to Milton. Holding onto him, Dalton swam toward the river bank as they were drawn downstream by the current. About two-thirds of the way to the bank, Dalton tired, and a fisherman swam out to them and helped Dalton take Milton to the bank. Milton recovered after a brief hospital stay.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Alan A. Daugevelo, who saved Nicholas and Jean V. Nidoh from burning, Simpson, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1982. When their car and a pickup truck were involved in a head-on collision, Nidoh, 58, and his wife, 53, were trapped in the front seat of the car. Flames from the exploding truck spread quickly to the car's hood. Daugevelo, 25, surveyor's assistant, crawled into the back-seat area of the car through its passenger door and pulled the front seat away from the Nidohs, freeing them. As flames entered the car from under the dash, Daugevelo pulled Mrs. Nidoh from the passenger side and dragged her away. He then used a hammer to pry open the driver's door, after which he removed Nidoh. Mrs. Nidoh recovered from serious injuries after a lengthy hospital stay; her husband died from his injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to James F. Davidson, Jr., who helped to save David English from suffocation, Pensacola, Florida, November 1, 1982. English, 37, lay in shock with burns over 75 percent of his body, following a flash fire in a hydraulic pump room. Davidson, 35, maintenance machinist, who was burned over 30 percent of his body in the fire, escaped the room but re-entered it moments later for English. Despite thick smoke and severe pain from his burns, Davidson assisted other men in removing English from the room. Davidson recovered form his burns and smoke inhalation; English later died of his burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Keith A. Davies, who saved Mary H. Fisher and helped to save Mattie L. Lapp from drowning, Ocean City, New Jersey, May 26, 1983. Miss Fisher, 47, was carried seaward by a strong undertow after she entered the Atlantic Ocean to save Miss Lapp, 18, who was carried seaward by the undertow as she waded along shore. Davies, 23, college student, entered the water and swam to Miss Fisher, whom he took to the end of a nearby jetty. She was hospitalized for five days and recovered. Davies re-entered the water and swam with one end of a rope toward a man who had begun to take Miss Lapp to the jetty. Davies assisted the man, and the three were pulled to safety. Davies was hospitalized one day and recovered. Miss Lapp was hospitalized, but she died 24 days later.

Carnegie Medal awarded to David P. Dennler, who saved Eric M. Smith from drowning, Portersville, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1983. Eric, 7, was caught in a rolling boil of water after the rowboat in which he rode was taken over a dam and overturned in Slippery Rock Creek. Dennler, 40, unemployed mechanic, walked atop the dam to a point near Eric and reached for him, but he too was taken over the dam into the rolling boil. Maintaining a hold on Eric, Dennler tried unsuccessfully to swim from the turbulent water. Two men entered the creek and with the aid of Eric's overturned boat removed Eric and Dennler, who was unconscious. They were taken to the hospital, where Dennler was detained for two days. Both recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Robert D. DeRusso, who saved an unknown man from being struck by a train, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, February 4, 1983. A man astride his bicycle was standing between the rails of a track waiting for a train on an adjacent track to pass. Unbeknownst to him, a train was approaching at 15 m.p.h. on the track on which he stood. The conductor of that train, DeRusso, 36, realized the man would be hit. DeRusso jumped from the locomotive, outran the train, which was slowing, and with a flying tackle, removed the man from the track just before the front of the train passed them. Neither man was badly injured.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Stephen Cyril DeSalvo, who rescued Patricia E. Marshall from burning, Irvine, California, January 25, 1982. Miss Marshall, 28, lay injured and badly burned on the floor of an enclosed atrium in her burning house. Attracted by the glow of flames, DeSalvo, 23, college student, broke a window adjacent to the house's front door and entered but was driven out by smoke and intense heat. He entered a second time, during which he heard Miss Marshall cry for help, but again he was forced outside. DeSalvo entered a third time; flames had increased and blocked his path. Using a small fire extinguisher, he created an opening in the flames through which he ran to get Miss Marshall, who lay 20 feet away. Seizing her, he took her back to the window, again having to go through flames, and left the house with her. Miss Marshall was hospitalized for two months for treatment of her injuries and extensive burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Thomas M. DiCapua, Jr., who died attempting to help save Raymond Pereira from drowning, Bay Shore, New York, July 12, 1981. Raymond, 13, was wading in the Atlantic Ocean off Robert Moses State Park when a rip current began to carry him seaward. He cried out for help. DiCapua, 23, carpenter, and another man swam to Raymond. Though caught in the current themselves, they supported Raymond briefly and pushed him toward shore before submerging. Raymond was rescued shortly after by two park employees. DiCapua drowned; his body was washed ashore later. The other man also drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to James M. Dixon, who rescued Samuel W. Harvey from burning, Florence, Texas, December 14, 1982. When his tractor overturned, Harvey, 32, was pinned by the leg under it. Dixon, 57, bartender, in poor health with a heart condition, was alerted and attempted to free Harvey. Despite flames which broke out in the engine compartment of the tractor and spread, Dixon continued struggling to free Harvey. Moments before the tractor was totally engulfed in flames, the leg came free and both men escaped to a safe distance away. Both recovered from burns they sustained. 6734

Carnegie Medal awarded to William R. Dobson, who attempted to save Gary A. Berryman from suffocation, Peace River, Alberta, November 26, 1982. Berryman, 23, was working in an underground vault when he was overcome by escaping natural gas. Dobson, 48, welder, entered the vault to turn the gas off, but he too was overcome. After another man entered the vault and turned the gas off, Berryman and Dobson were removed; Dobson was revived, but Berryman died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Richard Duvall, who saved James W. Rhodes from burning, Hempstead, New York, April 5, 1982. Following a highway accident, Rhodes, 34, lay unconscious on the floorboard of his car, the engine compartment of which was aflame. As flames began to enter the car through its broken windshield, Duvall, 52, salesman, entered the car, but was forced out by heat. Entering again, almost completely, Duvall freed Rhodes and pulled him from the car. He lay atop Rhodes to protect him when the car was suddenly engulfed in flames, then dragged Rhodes a safe distance away. Rhodes recovered from his injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to William H. Dyck, who saved William R. Dobson and attempted to save Gary A. Berryman from suffocation, Peace River, Alberta, November 26, 1982. Berryman, 23, was working in an underground vault when he was overcome by escaping natural gas. Dobson, 48, entered the vault to turn the gas off, but he too was overcome. Dyck, 42, gas company serviceman, entered the vault and turned the gas off. After climbing out for air, he re-entered twice to aid in the removal of Dobson, who was revived, and of Berryman, who died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Randolph O. Erickson, who rescued Alan J. and William G Hodgson from burning, Vermilion Bay, Ontario, January 30, 1983. Alan, 12, and William, 11, were on the floor in the back-seat area of a car that had broken into flames after a highway accident. Erickson, 28, bushworker, ran to the car and, despite 15-foothigh flames that covered the front half of the car and issued inside it, opened a rear door, leaned into the waist, and removed Alan. He leaned inside again and pulled William out moments before the interior of the car was completely afire. Both boys recovered from their burns, as did Erickson.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Joseph Paul Eshman, who helped to rescue Trena L. Fox from burning, Shelbyville, Indiana, April 21, 1982. Following a highway accident, Mrs. Fox, 20, lay injured and semi-conscious on the floor of her car. Flames erupted under its hood and spread to the grass beneath the car. Eshman, 33, truck driver, ran to the car as another man was leaning inside and pulling Mrs. Fox to the driver's door. Despite flames feeding inside the car, Eshman grasped the driver's door, which had been jammed shut, and pulled, causing it to swing free of the wreckage. He and the other man then reached inside and removed Mrs. Fox moments before an explosion under the hood caused flames to engulf the car's interior. Mrs. Fox was hospitalized for a concussion, burns, and cuts. She recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Billy Ray Evans, who helped to rescue G. Michael Martinez from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. Martinez, 29, was one of four miners who attempted to rescue a fifth who was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber in a copper mine cave-in. Further collapse struck and severely injured Martinez. Evans, 30, miner, and other miners were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, he and two others went to Martinez and began to carry him to safety. Joined by another miner, they carried Martinez from the dangerous area; he died of his injuries shortly after.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Douglas G. Farnsworth, who attempted to save an indeterminate number of persons from an impending explosion, Moab, Utah, July 31, 1981. When a pressurized line ruptured at a propane storage facility, a cloud of propane formed and moved into an adjacent campground. Aware of the potential danger of an explosion, Farnsworth, 49, gas company terminal manager, ran through the cloud to the main valve regulating the flow of propane. As Farnsworth closed the valve, the cloud ignited, severely burning Farnsworth and nine campers. Many other campers escaped unharmed. Farnsworth and four of the burned campers recovered after lengthy hospitalization and treatment. Five of the campers died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Steven Mark Faulkner, who saved Delores A. Jessup from drowning, Conway, Washington, February 4, 1983. A non-swimmer, Mrs. Jessup, 48, sat dazed and injured in her car, which, after it left the road in an accident, was afloat in the Skagit River. As the car began sinking and moving downstream with the swift current, Faulkner, 22, unemployed house mover, dived into the river and swam about 90 feet to the car. With the car almost fully submerged, Faulkner reached inside and pulled Mrs. Jessup through the window. He then swam with her back to the bank. Mrs. Jessup was hospitalized for her injuries and hypothermia, and she recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to John Rex Fidler, who saved Paul J. Twyman and others from burning, Bridgeville, California, March 10, 1982. Paul, 9, and his four brothers and sisters were in their bedroom when fire broke out in an adjoining room. Fidler, 31, mechanic, was alerted and ran to the house, where he broke a window of the bedroom and pulled one of the children out. He entered the room through the window and found three more of the children, whom he handed outside to their father. After climbing outside, Fidler then re-entered the house three more times to search for the fifth child. Dense smoke and intense heat forced him out each time. The fifth child died in the fire; Paul and the other children were not burned. Fidler was treated for smoke inhalation, but he recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Mary H. Fisher, who attempted to save Mattie L. Lapp from drowning, Ocean City, New Jersey, May 26, 1983. Miss Lapp, 18, was wading in the Atlantic Ocean when a strong undertow pulled her seaward. Even though she could not swim, Miss Fisher, 47, schoolteacher, ran into the water after Miss Lapp, but she too was pulled seaward. Miss Fisher was rescued by a man and was hospitalized for five days: she recovered. Miss Lapp was rescued by others, but she died 24 days later.

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Carnegie Medal awarded to Roy A. Flake, who saved Richard J. Holcombe from burning, London, Ontario, March 24, 1981. Richard, 7, lay on the floor of a smoke-filled burning apartment. Alerted by the smoke, Flake, 59, retired mechanical engineer who was disabled by poor health, went to the apartment door, dropped to his stomach, and crawled inside after he heard Richard crying. Locating Richard 15 feet inside the apartment, Flake grasped his ankle and dragged him back to the door. Flake was treated at a hospital for an aggravated respiratory problem.

Carnegie Medal awarded to John Michael Foreman, who saved Katherine R. Cassell from drowning, Warren, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1983. At night, Mrs. Cassell, 48, slipped into the Allegheny River and was carried downstream by the swift current. From his house nearby, Foreman, 32, furniture re-upholsterer, heard her cries for help and ran to the river. After spotting her about 30 feet from the bank, he waded and then swam to her, seized her, and took her back to the bank. Mrs. Casell was hospitalized for hypothermia and recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to J.O.H. Gactan Fortin, who saved Jean-Pierre Benard from exposure, Ste. Antoine-Abbe, Quebec, December 12, 1980. Benard, 29, sustained a severely cut leg while felling trees in a remote area of rough terrain that was not accessible to vehicles. A rescue party reached him but could not remove him by stretcher. Fortin, 49, construction company executive, was notified and, despite a blinding snowstorm, flew his helicopter to the scene and landed it in a small clearing cut by the rescue party. He took Benard aboard and flew with him through the storm to a hospital, where Benard was treated for his injury.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Janice Ann Gilginas, who saved Kenneth J. Capano and Karl H. Freas from drowning, Pocono Lake, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1983. After their snowmobiles broke through ice covering Lake Arrowhead, Capano, 34, and Freas, 43, floundered in deep water, calling for help. Miss Gilginas, 24, tennis club manager, ran over the ice to them but fell into the water twice as she attempted to pull them out. After leaving to obtain a rope and discard her outer clothing, Miss Gilginas threw the rope to the men and pulled Capano out, then Freas. Both men were taken to the hospital and treated for exposure. They recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to George Anthony Gomez, who helped attempt to rescue Joseph C. Granillo from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. When a cave-in occurred in a copper mine, Granillo, 25, was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber. As the collapse continued, Gomez, 21, miner, ran to Granillo and tried unsuccessfully to free him, then left and returned with three other miners. They could not free Granillo. Further collapse struck Gomez and buried Granillo, whose body was later recovered. Gomez recovered from his injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Robert Lee Gray, who saved Jerry W. Gainous from drowning, Springfield, Tennessee, December 28, 1982. After falling into rain-swollen Sulfur Fork Creek while playing, Jerry, 10, struggled to keep his head above water in heavy turbulence below a dam. Alerted by a co-worker, Gray, 35, construction foreman, ran to the creek bank, dived in, and swam about 30 feet to Jerry. Jerry panicked and struggled; Gray's efforts to pull him out of the turbulence were futile. On a second attempt, both submerged. Feeling a rock beneath his feet while underwater, Gray pushed off it and propelled himself and Jerry out of the turbulence. He then swam to safety with Jerry.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Fred Leighton Green, who rescued Megan and Jacob French from a runaway vehicle, Durham, New Hampshire, August 9, 1982. Megan, 4, and Jacob, 7, were in a van that began to drift backward on a sloping street. Green, 73, retired businessman, opened the van's driver's door, grabbed the steering wheel, and attempted to engage the emergency brake. As the van picked up speed, Green fell to the pavement. The van stopped after striking and severely injuring Green's ankle. The children were not hurt. Following extensive hospitalization, Green was left with permanent partial immobility in his ankle.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Delbert R. Halyard, who died rescuing Michael J. Volkoff from assault, Downey, California, October 11, 1980. Volkoff, 27, attempted to fight off several men who were beating and kicking him in a parking lot. When Halyard, 37, machinist, pulled one of the assailants off Volkoff, the others began to fight him. They knocked him to the pavement, beating and kicking him. One of the attackers produced a handgun with which he then shot Halyard twice at close range. Halyard died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Carolyn B. Hartsock, who rescued Norma K. and Johnny R. Hartsock from burning, Castlewood, Virginia, June 13, 1982. While Norma, 12, and Johnny, 9, slept in a second-floor bedroom of their family's house, fire filled the hall outside the bedroom from floor to ceiling. Awakening and discovering the fire, Carolyn, 14, schoolgirl, pushed Norma through the flames to the top of the stairs. Her night clothes aflame, Carolyn returned through the fire to the bedroom, where she wrapped Johnny, a victim of cerebral palsy, in a blanket. Carrying him, Carolyn ran through the hall flames a third time and arrived at the top of the stairs, where Norma stood, too frightened to move. Urging her to descend, Carolyn held back burning strips of wallpaper in the stairwell while Norma ran past her and exited the house. Completely covered with fire, Carolyn returned to the top of the stairs, grasped Johnny, and pushed him through the stairwell flames before starting down the stairs herself. Carolyn's father pushed her outside, and her mother fell on her to extinguish the flames. Norma and Johnny recovered from second and third-degree burns. Carolyn received third-degree burns over 85 percent of her body. 6713

Carnegie Medal awarded to Edward Darwin Heath, who died attempting to save Hank Greenburg from drowning, Palmer, Washington, June 20, 1982. Hank, 11, fell into a deep pool of the Green River while playing in shallows upstream from the pool. A non-swimmer, he panicked as Heath, 24, aircraft assemblyman, dived into the river and swam about 25 feet to him. While Hank struggled with him, Heath made slight progress toward the bank before both submerged. Heath re-appeared briefly before submerging a second time. Hank was recovered by another man, but he died nine months later as a result of the accident. Heath drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Stanley W. Heideman, who helped to rescue Trena L. Fox from burning, Shelbyville, Indiana, April 21, 1982. Following a highway accident, Mrs. Fox, 20, lay injured and semi-conscious on the floor of her car. Flames erupted under its hood and spread to the grass beneath the car. Heideman, 30, truck driver, ran to the car and, as flames began to enter the passenger compartment, forced his upper body through the driver's window. Driven back by smoke and heat, after three tries he located Mrs. Fox, and pulled her to the driver's door. Another man arrived and pulled the door away from the wreckage. Heideman and the other man reached inside, removed Mrs. Fox, and carried her away. Moments later an explosion under the hood caused flames to engulf the car's interior. Mrs. Fox was hospitalized for a concussion, burns, and cuts. She recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Arnold Hoiland, who died attempting to help save Raymond Pereira from drowning, Bay Shore, New York, July 12, 1981. Raymond, 13, was wading in the Atlantic Ocean off Robert Moses State Park when a rip current began to carry him seaward. He cried out for help. Hoiland, 50, construction superintendent, and another man swam to Raymond. Though caught in the current themselves, they supported Raymond briefly and pushed him toward shore before submerging. Raymond was rescued shortly after by two park employees, who also took Hoiland to shore. Hoiland could not be revived; he and the other man drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Edwin Henry Howe, who attempted to save Raymond J. Mendes from burning, Lemoore, California, April 1, 1982. Mendes, 17, was pinned behind the steering wheel of his pickup truck after it had struck a van driven by Howe. Howe, 55, farmer, whose sternum was broken in the crash, left his van and ran to the passenger side of the truck. Flames that had broken out beneath the truck were shooting up its sides and into the cab as Howe entered the cab and attempted to free Mendes. As he did so, the truck's gasoline tank exploded and covered both men with flames. Howe, who was able to get out of the truck and extinguish flames on himself, suffered numerous second-degree burns. He recovered after hospitalization. Mendes died in the truck.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Jackie Leroy Jacobs, who died after helping to save Arnold E. Ramer from burning, Troutdale, Oregon, March 16, 1982. Ramer, 75, was in his home when fire broke out in a bedroom there. Jacobs, 43, refrigerator serviceman, saw flames as he was driving in the vicinity and went to a fire station to alert help. Despite his history of coronary artery disease, Jacobs ran 500 feet back to the Ramer house and entered it. While assisting in removing Ramer to the front door of the house, Jacobs collapsed. He was carried outside but could not be revived. He died of a heart attack. Ramer, who was taken outside by neighbors, died of his burns a week later.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Michael A. Jazinski, who saved Daniel S. Ben-Hur from burning, Glendale, Wisconsin, October 24, 1982. Daniel, 13, was in the bathroom of his family's one-story home, which was aflame. Having just fled the house, Michael, 17, high school student, climbed through the bathroom window and located Daniel. Despite dense smoke, intense heat, and flames, Michael led Daniel to the window and pushed him out. The heat and smoke caused Michael to collapse partially before he was able to climb out the window himself. He and Daniel were hospitalized for smoke inhalation; in addition, Michael suffered first- and second-degree burns. Both boys recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Jeffrey Kyle Johnson, who rescued Steven D. Elkins from burning, Urbana, Ohio, September 10, 1982. Steven, 10, was unconscious on the floor of his bedroom in his family's mobile home, which was aflame. Johnson, 23, truck driver, was attracted by noise and flames and ran to the end of the trailer in which Steven's bedroom was located. Breaking out a window with his arms, Johnson leaned into the bedroom up to his waist and searched for Steven. After several attempts, he located Steven and pulled him from the trailer. Johnson was unaware of two homemade bombs in the bedroom and 13 others throughout the rest of the trailer. Moments after Johnson and Steven were clear of the trailer, one of the bombs in the bedroom exploded, filling the room with flames. Steven received extensive burns and was hospitalized for two months.

6676

Carnegie Medal awarded to Stanley Jack Kemp, who attempted to save Jeffrey G. Beatty from suffocation, Bothwell, Ontario, May 15, 1983. While clearing the drain inside a chemical-waste tank he was cleaning, Beatty, 20, was overcome by noxious fumes and lay in a foot of poisonous sludge in darkness. Kemp, 29, maintenance man, entered the tank unprotected, located Beatty, and dragged him to a point directly beneath the tank's only manhole. Kemp left the tank for air, then re-entered and tied a rope around Beatty. With men pulling from above, Kemp tried to push Beatty out of the tank, but he slipped, fell, and was knocked unconscious. Unable to remove Beatty, the men lowered him back to the tank floor. Firemen arrived a short time later and removed Kemp and Beatty, both of whom recovered from effects of the fumes.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Leonard A. Komant, who died attempting to save John R.L. Peavoy from suffocation, Sherwood Park, Alberta, May 13, 1981. Peavoy, 18, fell into a well containing waist-deep water and gasoline vapor. Komant, 45, general contractor, and others lowered one end of a tarpaulin into the well, and Peavoy grasped it moments before he lost consciousness. Komant then descended into the well and lifted Peavoy from the water before he, too, was overcome. Both men died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Archie J. Mac Donald, who helped attempt to save Lloyd J. Hill from burning, Cleveland, Nova Scotia, January 30, 1981. Hill, 34, was in a basement bedroom of his house when fire broke out in the furnace room. In another basement bedroom, Mac Donald, 32, asbestos worker, was awakened by heat and smoke. After alerting a neighbor, he re-entered the house but became disoriented on descending the basement stairs. When the neighbor broke a window, allowing him to breathe fresh air, he climbed back up the stairs, fled the house, and joined the neighbor at Hill's bedroom window. He reached through the window and pulled Hill out, with the neighbor lifting Hill from inside. Mac Donald recovered from smoke inhalation, but Hill could not be revived.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Gregory Paul Mackrides, who saved Warren D. Parks from assault, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1982. Two assailants armed with knives and clubs threatened Warren, 14, and chased him into a gym owned by Mackrides, 28, athletic trainer. Protecting Warren, Mackrides was clubbed and slashed by the assailants before he managed to force them outside. As Warren fled, Mackrides was stabbed and knocked unconscious. He was hospitalized for his extensive injuries.

6677

Carnegie Medal awarded to Michael Alan Maddigan, who helped attempt to save Walter Macomber from being struck by a train, Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1982. Macomber, 26, fell between the rails of a subway track. Maddigan, 24, computer operator, and another man jumped from the platform, lifted Macomber from the track, and attempted to put him back onto the platform. As a train entered the station, Macomber slipped from their grasp and fell beside the track. Maddigan narrowly escaped being struck by the train by climbing a ladder to the platform. Macomber was severely injured when he was struck by the train, but he survived. The other man was killed. 6740

Carnegie Medal awarded to Joseph John Mareno, Jr., who died attempting to save David B. Bloxton from drowning, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1981. While swimming in Springton Lake Reservoir, Bloxton, 23, called for help 150 feet from the bank. Mareno, 22, truck driver, swam 50 feet toward Bloxton, went under, surfaced briefly, and submerged again. Others took Bloxton to safety. He was hospitalized and recovered; Mareno drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to John C. Marsh, who saved Sherry L. Vyverberg from drowning, Niagara Falls, Ontario, May 30, 1983. Miss Vyverberg, 20, had fallen into the Niagara River and was being swept by a strong current toward the falls. With one end of a pieced rope tied around him, Marsh, 37, iron worker, dived into the river and swam 75 feet toward Miss Vyverberg. He grabbed her moments before she would have been either swept over the falls or sucked into the turbines of a nearby power plant. On the bank, three men who held the other end of the rope pulled them to safety. Miss Vyverberg was treated at a hospital for hypothermia and shock; she recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to G. Michael Martinez, who died after helping attempt to rescue Joseph C. Granillo from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. When a cave-in occurred in a copper mine, Granillo, 25, was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber. Martinez, 29, miner, and three other miners were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, went to Granillo and attempted to free him. Further collapses struck Martinez, severely injuring him, and buried Granillo, who died. Martinez was removed from the dangerous area by other miners, but he died of his injuries shortly after.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Sherman McDowell, who helped to save James A. Myers and died attempting to save Christopher M. Olive from drowning, Chicago, Illinois, February 20, 1983. James, 11, and Christopher, 9, broke through the ice while walking across a lagoon in Washington Park. McDowell, 46, and others began to walk across the ice toward the boys, but they too broke through. The others left the lagoon, but McDowell went to the boys. He seized James and swam 15 feet with him to solid ice. He then returned for Christoper. James was taken to the bank by a policeman, but McDowell and Christopher submerged. Both died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to W. Michael McKinnie, who saved Ethel P. Frost and Clifford L. Zenz from drowning, Riviera Beach, Florida, March 29, 1981. Unaware of currents in the area while they were wading in the Atlantic Ocean, Mrs. Frost, 44, and Zenz, 54, were carried out into water over their heads. McKinnie, 34, automotive engineer, swam 540 feet to them and assisted them toward shore. When Zenz lost consciousness, McKinnie grasped him and swam with him toward the beach. Exhausted, Mrs. Frost held onto Zenz and was towed until wadable water was reached. Efforts to revive Zenz were unsuccessful; he had died. Mrs. Frost and McKinnie both recovered after hospital treatment.

Carnegie Medal awarded to David J. McNeice, Jr., who died helping attempt to save Walter Macomber from being struck by a train, Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1982. Macomber, 26, fell between the rails of a subway track. McNeice, 22, computer operator, and another man jumped from the platform, lifted Macomber from the track, and attempted to put him back onto the platform. As a train entered the station, Macomber slipped from their grasp and fell beside the track. The other man narrowly escaped by climbing a ladder to the platform. Macomber was severely injured when he was struck by the train, but he survived. McNeice was killed.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Clarence E. Meeks, who saved Walter Burke from drowning, Loudonville, Ohio, July 7, 1982. Burke, 64, was thrown into the fast-flowing Black Fork River when his canoe tipped. The current carried him to an overhanging branch about 25 feet from the bank. Despite having a heart condition, Meeks, 57, retired truck driver, ran to the edge of the river and jumped in. He swam to Burke and held him as the current carried them downstream. Meeks grabbed a branch ten feet from the bank. He held onto it until a man threw a rope and pulled both Meeks and Burke to the bank. Burke recovered after a brief hospital stay.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Jack D. Mooring, who saved Alan D. Hulsizer from burning, San Diego, California, September 25, 1981. Hulsizer, 22, lay paralyzed in the back seat of a car after it had been involved in a highway accident at night and had plunged 75 feet down a steep embankment. Sighting flames that broke out on the rear of the car, Mooring, 25, truck driver, descended the embankment and opened the driver's door. Entering the car twice, Mooring pulled Hulsizer across the back seat and removed him from the car. Moments later, an explosive spread of flames enveloped most of the car. Hulsizer remains a quadriplegic as a result of the injuries he received in the crash.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Gerard B. Moran, who saved an indeterminate number of persons from homicidal attack, New York, New York, November 4, 1982. Firing a warning shot, a man armed with a machine gun and two pistols, all loaded, entered a hospital office suite and forced a group of persons into a conference room before proceeding to the suite's occupied offices. Disobeying the gunman's orders, Moran, 31, the hospital's assistant director of personnel, went to one of the offices to alert its occupants. After firing at and wounding two of the hospital employees, the gunman aimed at Moran, standing nearby. Moran pushed the barrel of the machine gun away, then held the gunman, subduing him as another shot was fired. After disarming the assailant, Moran detained him until police arrived. The two wounded employees recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Michael T. Mulroy, who helped to save Mattie L. Lapp from drowning, Ocean City, New Jersey, May 26, 1983. Miss Lapp, 18, was wading in the Atlantic Ocean when a strong undertow pulled her seaward. Mulroy, 28, police officer, entered the water and swam to Miss Lapp, who was floating unconscious. Holding her, he began to swim to the end of a nearby jetty. Another man, who had entered the water with one end of a rope, swam toward Mulroy as far as the rope permitted. Mulroy joined the second man, held the rope, and the three were pulled to the jetty. Miss Lapp was hospitalized, but she died 24 days later.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Henry Thomas Murphy, who saved Curtis R. Cothran from burning, Pleasant View, Tennessee, September 6, 1981. Cothran, 22, was the passenger in a small plane that crashed in a field. Murphy, 29, mechanic, saw the crash and ran to the plane. Despite fuel leaking from one of the plane's tanks, Murphy and another man opened the plane's door, with difficulty. Murphy then partially entered the plane, seized Cothran, and removed him to safety moments before the plane caught fire and was engulfed in flames. Cothran recovered from his injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Michael C. Odill, who died attempting to save James E. Swanson from suffocation, New Berlin, Wisconsin, May 4, 1982. Swanson, 38, descended to the bottom of a manhole and immediately lost consciousness caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere. Odill, 24, civil engineer, who was working at ground level outside the manhole, entered the chamber for Swanson, but he too was rendered unconscious by lack of oxygen. Although Swanson was revived and was aided from the manhole, Odill was found to have drowned in water covering the manhole's floor. 6741

Carnegie Medal awarded to Mark Lester Olson, who died attempting to save Pamela J. Geist from suffocation, Golden, Colorado, September 2, 1982. While cleaning a large tank with a toxic solvent, Mrs. Geist, 32, was overcome by fumes despite the protective gear she wore, and she collapsed inside the tank. Olson, 26, brewery station operator, heard her pleas for help and immediately entered the tank. Within moments, he was overcome by fumes and collapsed. Another man entered the tank and removed Mrs. Geist, who was revived. The other man descended again for Olson, but he was overcome by fumes. Both he and Olson died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Brian V. Pakka, who saved Pamela J. Geist and died attempting to save Mark L. Olson from suffocation, Golden, Colorado, September 2, 1982. While cleaning a large tank with a toxic solvent, Mrs. Geist, 32, was overcome by fumes despite the protective gear she wore, and she collapsed inside the tank. Olson, 26, entered the tank for her, but he too was overcome by fumes and collapsed. Pakka, 28, brewery lead man, entered the tank, lifted Mrs. Geist, and climbed to the tank's opening, through which Mrs. Geist was removed by others. She was revived. Pakka then descended into the tank for Olson, but he was overcome by fumes. Both he and Olson died.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Jonathan Mac Phillips, who saved Sherry L. Bracken and her daughter from being struck by a train, Terre Haute, Indiana, November 17, 1982. While crossing a set of railroad tracks, Mrs. Bracken, 19, who was carrying her daughter, Sherry L., 2, fell between the rails of a track on which a train was approaching at 25 miles per hour. Phillips, 27, railroad signal foreman, ran onto the track and, although the train was less than 200 feet away, pulled Mrs. Bracken clear. Phillips then picked Sherry up and handed her to her mother as the front of the train passed. None of the three was injured.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Patrick M. Porter, who saved Victoria A. and Gerald R. Schroeder from drowning, Corbin, Kentucky, July 3, 1982. When Victoria, 8, fell into the swiftly-flowing Cumberland River a short distance upstream from 70-foot-high Cumberland Falls, Schroeder, 44, her father, jumped into the river and held her, but he could not slow her progress toward the falls. Porter, 33, telephone company technician, ran into the river and clenched Schroeder around his thighs. Dragging his feet on the river bottom, Porter, who also was being swept along by the current, guided Schroeder and Victoria onto a flat rock jutting out of the river a short distance above the falls. A park ranger later assisted all three in getting back to the bank. All recovered from minor cuts and bruises.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Henry Lopez Rodriguez, who helped to rescue G. Michael Martinez from a cave-in, Superior, Arizona, May 10, 1982. Martinez, 29, was one of four miners who attempted to rescue a fifth who was pinned by wet sand and concrete, ore, rock, and timber in a copper mine cave-in. Further collapse struck and severely injured Martinez. Rodriguez, 30, cager, and other miners were alerted, and despite continually falling debris, he and two others went to Martinez and began to carry him to safety. Joined by another miner, they carried Martinez from the dangerous area; he died of his injuries shortly after.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Pablo Salazar, who helped to rescue Avraham Levy from burning, Los Angeles, California, June 27, 1981. When his car was struck in the rear, Levy, 40, was slumped unconscious in the front seat beside his wife and son as flames broke out on the car and spread rapidly. After another man pulled the wife and son through the driver's window, Salazar, 32, approached the car and broke out the front passenger window with a tire jack stem. Despite intense heat and increasing flames, Salazar and the other man reached through the window and pulled Levy out of the car. Moments later the car was engulfed in flames. Levy recovered from extensive burns and other injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Richard E. Saulpaugh, who rescued James E. Webb from burning, Los Angeles, California, November 19, 1981. Webb, 61, was injured and lay unconscious in the driver's seat of his car after it was struck in the rear by a truck. As flames fed on the back and sides of the car, Saulpaugh, 23, college student, opened its front passenger door. He reached inside and patted out the flames on Webb, then pulled Webb out of the car and dragged him away. Webb died a short time later from injuries he received in the crash. Saulpaugh recovered from burns on his hands.

6681

Carnegie Medal awarded to Richard S. Seely, who died attempting to save Clif D. Edwards from drowning, Mehama, Oregon, September 19, 1982. Clif, 6, struggled against the current while swimming in the North Santiam River and began to panic. Seely, 29, tractor repairman, entered the river for Clif, as did Clif's father, who was able to take Clif to the bank. Seely struggled in the current, was carried downstream, and submerged. He drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Jack Robert Sharp, who saved Susann and Karl Edler from drowning, Mesquite, Texas, May 16, 1982. Susann, 4, and Karl, 4 months, were trapped in the cabin of a capsized and sinking sailboat on Lake Ray Hubbard. Sailing nearby, Sharp, 31, stockbroker, entered the water, submerged, and cleared the cabin of debris. He then entered the cabin to an air pocket in the boat's exposed bow, where he seized Susann and swam with her from the boat. After taking her to the safety of his boat, Sharp returned to the sailboat, which had sunk farther. He submerged and again entered the cabin to its air pocket. Holding Karl, he swam from the cabin, surfaced, and went back to his boat. The sailboat sank in the 45-foot-deep water shortly after.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Charles N. Shelley, who helped to save William H. Homan from burning, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1981. When his tractor-trailer and another rig collided on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Homan lay with a broken hip in his cab, near the truck's burning chassis. As flames on the rig's leaking fuel tanks grew, Shelley, 46, truck driver, ran to the cab and, reaching through the broken windshield, helped another truck driver pull Homan clear of the wreckage. Shelley and the other man carried Homan to safety shortly before the fuel tanks exploded. Homan recovered from the broken hip and a serious head injury.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Helen Gail Shuler, who saved Benjamin E. Wolf from assault, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1982. A man armed with a 12-inch butcher knife entered a lounge and threatened the five persons present, including Wolf, 54, who required crutches. The others, including Miss Shuler, 36, waitress, fled. Wolf fell as he attempted to flee the assailant, who then poised himself over Wolf, raising the knife. Miss Shuler ran back to the assailant and grabbed his arm and waist, screaming, The assailant broke away, cutting Miss Shuler as he did so. He ran from the lounge. Miss Shuler recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Eugene Paul Snyder, who rescued Robert D. Wagner from burning, Fremont, Ohio, October 22, 1982. Following a highway accident, Wagner, 36, was unconscious in the passenger seat of his burning pickup truck. Snyder, 22, mechanic, ran to the truck and, despite flames 12 feet high on the passenger side, leaned into it through the opened driver's door. He seized Wagner, who was aflame, and pulled him across the seat. After freeing Wagner when he became wedged between the steering wheel and the seat, Snyder and another man took Wagner from the truck, and Snyder extinguished the flames on Wagner. Wagner sustained extensive third-degree burns and was hospitalized; Snyder recovered from lesser burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Robert Spivak, who attempted to save a man from an impending explosion, Yorktown Heights, New York, September 8, 1981. A repairman was called to reactivate the propane line in a restaurant kitchen. When a leak developed in the line, Spivak, 49, restaurant manager, evacuated the restaurant of its employees and customers. Noting that the repairman was not among them, Spivak re-entered the building to alert him. Just after Spivak entered the kitchen, the escaping propane exploded, blowing the roof off the kitchen and sending glass and bricks flying. Though stunned, Spivak walked from the restaurant before collapsing. He required hospitalization for burns and injuries he sustained.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Ed Walton Stack, who rescued Charlie H. Cothern from burning, Pleasant View, Tennessee, September 6, 1981. Cothern, 33, was the pilot of a small plane that crashed in a field. Stack, 49, highway maintenance foreman, saw the crash and went to the plane. As fuel leaked from one of the plane's tanks, Stack and another man opened the plane's door, with difficulty, after which the other man removed the plane's passenger. The plane then caught fire, and despite rapidly spreading flames and increasing heat, Stack partially entered the plane, seized Cothern, and pulled him out. Cothern recovered from extensive second-degree burns; Stack recovered from lesser burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Marshall V. Stanley, who died attempting to save Carmen M. Rodriguez from drowning, Naselle, Washington, August 28, 1982. Carmen, 3, fell into the Deep River and floated, unconscious, downstream. Stanley, 54, log rafter, was alerted by a neighbor and ran to the river. He swam 40 feet to Carmen, who was floating face down. He turned Carmen over, then submerged. A man with a boat arrived and rescued Carmen. Stanley drowned; his body was found two hours later.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Willard Wayne Strader, who saved Jo Ann Hines from suffocation, Gainesville, Florida, July 8, 1982. Mistakenly believing her daughter to be inside a burning apartment, Mrs. Hines, 35, entered and was overcome by smoke. Strader, 31, bus driver, entered the apartment three times and searched for Mrs. Hines in dense smoke and intense heat. Reaching her on his third attempt, Strader picked her up and carried her out of the apartment, where she was revived. Both Strader and Mrs. Hines were hospitalized for smoke inhalation; they recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Lee Harold Sturt, who helped to save David B. Bloxton from drowning, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1981. Bloxton, 23, called for help while swimming in Springton Lake Reservoir, and a man swam out to him. A struggle ensued, during which the man called for help. Sturt, 29, carpenter, entered the water and swam 150 feet to them. After being submerged briefly, Sturt and the other man aided Bloxton to the bank. Bloxton, who was hospitalized, recovered. 6680.

Carnegie Medal awarded to R. Janton Sunner, who helped to save David B. Bloxton from drowning, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1981. While swimming in Springton Lake Reservoir, Bloxton, 23, called for help. Sunner, 22, bartender, entered the water and swam 170 feet to him. A struggle ensued. After being submerged several times in deep water, Sunner called for help. A man swam to both and aided them to the bank. Bloxton, who was hospitalized, recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Helio J. Tavares, who rescued Jesse L. Clay from burning, Santa Rosa, California, November 13, 1981. Clay, 53, lay unconscious in his car after it left the roadway, struck a tree, and began to burn. With difficulty, Tavares, 43, electronics technician, opened the driver's door and, despite flames in the front-seat area of the car, reached inside for Clay. He pulled Clay from the flames, then, using his coat as a shield against the intense heat, freed Clay's feet from the pedals. Tavares then dragged Clay away from the car, which shortly after filled with flames. Clay was hospitalized for severe burns to his head and torso. Tavares recovered from lesser burns to his hands and arms.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Chester H. Taylor, who helped to save William H. Homan from burning, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1981. When his tractor-trailer and another rig collided on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Homan lay with a broken hip in his cab, near the truck's burning chassis. As flames on the rig's leaking fuel tanks grew, Taylor, 31, truck driver, ran to the cab and reached through the broken windshield to his waist. With help from another trucker who arrived, Taylor pulled Homan from the wreckage. They carried him to safety shortly before the fuel tanks exploded. Homan recovered from the broken hip and a serious head injury.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Thomas Anthony Trento, who rescued David P. Vruwink from burning, Cherry Hills Village, Colorado, September 11, 1982. Vruwink, 23, lay injured and semi-conscious on the front seat of his burning car after a highway crash in which the car's gasoline tank exploded. With difficulty, Trento, 31, seminary student, broke the window of the driver's door. Despite flames that filled the car's back-seat area and leaked into the front-seat area, Trento reached inside and pulled Vruwink out. Trento then dragged Vruwink a safe distance from the car. Both recovered from minor burns and other injuries.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Terry Lee Van Ellen, who helped to save Milton D. Hadlock from drowning, Des Moines, Iowa, May 10, 1982. Milton, 16, was being pulled to the bank in the 20-foot-deep water of the Des Moines River by a fisherman after the rubber raft Milton had been riding went over the Scott Avenue Dam and pitched him into the water. When the fisherman began to tire, Van Ellen, 35, unemployed truck driver, dived into the river and swam about 200 feet to the pair. Reaching them and taking hold of Milton, Van Ellen helped to take Milton to the bank. Milton recovered after a brief hospital stay.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Alvia W. Viles, who saved Kermit M. and Mary A. Pyatt from burning, Tulsa, Oklahoma, May 21, 1982. Pyatt, 60, and his wife, 61, were semiconscious in their burning pickup truck following a highway accident. Viles, 34, musician, ran to the truck and attempted to open its driver's door, but it was wedged shut. He then ran to the passenger side and, after several attempts, was successful in opening the door. Despite flames 15 feet high at the rear of the truck and other flames along the passenger side, Viles reached for Mrs. Pyatt as her husband began to push her out. The husband then left the truck, and both men led Mrs. Pyatt away shortly before the entire truck was engulfed in flames. The Pyatts were hospitalized for their injuries, from which they recovered. Viles, who sustained minor burns, recovered.

Carnegie Medal awarded to James J. Wadden, who helped attempt to save Lloyd J. Hill from burning, Cleveland, Nova Scotia, January 30, 1981. Hill, 34, was in a basement bedroom of his house when fire broke out in the furnace room. Wadden, 45, insulator, was alerted and entered the house, but he was driven out by smoke. After breaking Hill's bedroom window, he entered and located Hill, who was on his bed. Wadden dragged him to the window but could not get him out. Smoke and heat forced Wadden outside, but he entered the house a third time. As another man reached through the window, Wadden lifted Hill, and the two men removed him from the house. Wadden followed. He recovered from smoke inhalation and minor cuts; Hill could not be revived.

Carnegie Medal awarded to H. Thomas Wagner, Jr., who saved Robert L. Grover from burning, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, December 21, 1980. After his car crashed into a concrete bridge railing, Grover, 54, lay dazed and injured in the front seat as flames broke out under the hood and spread. Wagner, 19, college student, ran to the passenger side of the car and found the door locked. With his elbow, he broke out the door's window, then reached inside and pulled Grover out of the car. Moments later, the car filled with flames. Grover recovered from injuries he received in the accident.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Joe S. Walsh, who rescued Frank F. and Helen L. Crowe from burning, Denver, Colorado, November 22, 1982. Crowe, 77, and his wife, 71, were in their one-story frame house when a gas explosion partially collapsed it and set it aflame. Awakened by the explosion, Walsh, 30, store manager, who lived next door, went to the Crowe house and climbed inside. He pulled Crowe, who was badly burned, from under the ceiling, which lay atop him in the living room. He then found Mrs. Crowe, also badly burned, in the kitchen and moved her away from an unstable wall. On the arrival of firemen, Walsh returned to Crowe and helped to lift him outside the house. He returned for Mrs. Crowe in the kitchen, where flames were spreading rapidly. He carried Mrs. Crowe to where fireman could remove her, then left the burning house himself. The Crowes died later of their burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Kevin Alan Washington, who died attempting to save Jeramie L. Kelley from drowning, Petersburg, Illinois, April 16, 1983. While fishing, Jeramie, 6, slipped from a steep bank into the Sangamon River, which was turbulent and swollen as a result of heavy spring rains. Among those attracted was Washington, 27, insurance salesman, who dived into the river and began swimming to Jeramie. In spite of the strong, fast current, Washington caught Jeramie and held him moments before the two submerged when they were swept into rapids at an old dam. Washington surfaced briefly beyond the rapids but submerged again. Jeramie did not resurface. Both drowned.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Skip Duane Willis, who rescued Lorraine M. Negrete and Charles A. Markovich from burning, Saugus, California, May 1, 1982. After a highway accident, Miss Negrete, 18, and Markovich, 19, lay unconscious and seriously injured in the front seat of a car in which they were passengers. As flames covered the back portion of the car and spread to the inside, Willis, 25, maintenance man, ran to the passenger side of the car and cleared burning debris covering Miss Negrete and Markovich. He reached in, removed Miss Negrete, and dragged her to safety. He then returned, and despite increasing flames inside the car, he entered, pulled Markovich out, and dragged him to safety. Moments later, the car became engulfed in flames. Miss Negrete and Markovich required extensive hospitalization and recovered; Willis recovered from minor burns.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Bonita Olive Wilson, who helped to save John D. Hoyt from burning, Seligman, Arizona, October 3, 1982. Following an accident that set the exposed engine area of his police cruiser aflame, Hoyt, 28, sat injured and stunned in the driver's seat. Mrs. Wilson, 52, housewife, climbed onto the cruiser and partially entered it through its windshield opening to free Hoyt from his seat belt. Worsening conditions forced Mrs. Wilson out of the cruiser. She then went to its driver's side and, reaching through the windshield opening again, assisted her husband, who was on the cruiser's roof, in pulling Hoyt out of the car. They then took Hoyt back across the roof of the car and dragged him to safety as flames engulfed the car and set off ammunition stored inside. Hoyt recovered from his injuries, and Mrs. Wilson and her husband recovered from burns they received.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Dow M. Wilson, who helped to save John D. Hoyt from burning, Seligman, Arizona, October 3, 1982. Following an accident that set the exposed engine area of his police cruiser aflame, Hoyt, 28, sat injured and stunned in the driver's seat. Wilson, 61, schoolteacher, climbed onto the roof of the cruiser and reached through the windshield opening to free Hoyt from his seat belt. As flames increased in the engine area and began to enter the interior of the car, Wilson, who was joined by his wife, pulled Hoyt through the windshield opening and back across the roof of the car. They dragged Hoyt to safety as flames engulfed the car and set off ammunition stored inside. Hoyt recovered from his injuries, and Wilson and his wife recovered from burns they received.

Carnegie Medal awarded to Fred Worthington, Jr., who died attempting to rescue William R.H. Miller from electric shock, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1982. A severe thunderstorm had knocked two live power lines, carrying 13,200 volts, into an area flooded by run-off at the intersection of Academy Road and President Street. William, 11, rode his bicycle in the vicinity and fell into the flooded area near the downed lines. Worthington, 55, electric company troubleman, saw William fall and ran through the water to him. He bent toward William, then fell, dying of electrocution. William died later of electric shock.

Cases Considered Since 1904

	1983	To Date
Medals Awarded	97	6,767

To date the Commission has considered 59,843 rescue acts.

Especially do we honor those who gave their lives in attempting to save others. During 1983, twenty such awards were granted, bringing the total to date to 1,382.

Monetary Grants

	1983	To Date
For continuing support of widows, dependents, and disabled heroes, and for education of heroes and children of deceased		
heroes	\$186,985	\$ 9,932,607
Monetary awards with medals	254,523 \$441,508	$\frac{5,071,364}{\$15,003,944}$

Members of the Commission

	Year of Election		Year of Election
Henry H. Armstrong	1971	Robert W. Off	1973
F.J. Torrance Baker	1960	David B. Oliver II	1957
J. Judson Brooks	1956	F. Brooks Robinson	1966
E. Bayley Buchanan	1975	J. Evans Rose, Jr.	1979
George S. Ebbert, Jr.	1974	Arthur M. Scully, Jr.	1964
Benjamin R. Fisher	1976	Harton S. Semple	1958
John G. Frazer, Jr.	1953	William P. Snyder III	1951
T. Herbert Hamilton	1976	George H. Taber	1979
Thomas J. Hilliard, Jr.	1979	Walter F. Toerge	1970
Alfred M. Hunt	1960	James M. Walton	1968
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Alfred W. Wishart, Jr. 1976

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission 1983

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Alfred M. Hunt, Vice President
Walter F. Toerge, Vice President and Secretary
James M. Walton, Treasurer
Lawrence Wm. Haywiser, Assistant Treasurer

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